

Steve Sprague and John and George Beams escaped, the shots which the turnkey fired after them doing little execution. All three were charged with highway robbery. Two were recaptured. The seventh annual reunion of the chigau and Ohio Band Association will be held at Hillsdale on August 20. Over thirty bands have already notified Secretary W. P. Perry that they will be

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

New York for the year 1890 received a total of 400,000 immigrants.

Our schoolhouses should be made more homelike and cheerful. Many of them are veritable barns.

A good head can afford to wear a mighty poor hat. But a good hat never adds value to a brainless head.

ITALIAN emigrants continue to arrive in New York at the rate of 2,000 a day. This fact is suggestive, to say the least, and must make Rudin stroke his whiskers thoughtfully.

If it be true, as William Redmond says, that English juries are not gifted with much intelligence then it follows that what all American juries is nothing more nor less than Anglomania.

It is pleasant to know that Herr Most, the anarchist, has been sent to Blackwell's Island, and that he is surrounded by water, even though he doesn't let any of it touch his person.

A new jinnick in the hands of the street fakirs is a small savings bank into which the depositor puts his cash, which immediately disappears. The novelty consists in the fact that the bank is small.

PROF. SLAVIN having gone to England and Prof. Sullivan being on tour to Australia, these two eminent scientists will now for some time constitute and comprise the champion long distance debating school.

SIR WILLIAM GORDON-CUMMING is going to write a book. That is to say, having failed in pushing a few counters over the line, he is going to try the opposite course of pushing a few lies over the counter.

ONE of Germany's rich citizens has offered to give \$25,000 to any one who will demonstrate that the sun, moon and stars are inhabited. If Mr. Pennington has "sand" he will get into his airship and make a tour of exploration without delay.

THE REV. MR. CANSWELL, of Georgia, has gone over his figures again and found that he has made no mistake in his prophecy that the world is coming to an end in 1901. The wise man, therefore, will date his notes to fall due after January 1, 1902.

SISTERS are great talkers. It would surprise the young men very much if they knew how much their sisters tell other young women about them. A young man has very few secrets he can keep from his sister, and she hasn't any she can keep from the girls she goes with.

SLAVIN and Sullivan are alike in two things: their surname begins with the same initial letter, and they have the same capacity for getting drunk and acting as disreputably as is possible under the circumstances. Pundits in their lighter moments prove themselves to be but a little higher than the beasts.

A LITTLE girl of Reading, Pa., showed murder on the night of a mouse that several policemen and a crowd of passers-by rushed to assist her. When she grows up she will lecture on woman's rights and denounce the man who prefers to lie in bed while burglars ransack the cellar to disturbing him.

RUDYARD KIPLING is hale and hearty and is likely to live to write many more tales. The people of the United States would not wish the man to have a long illness, but they would not complain if he died a few years. Give Rudyard a few years to ripen and he may be all right.

It now appears that the French scientist who was reported killed and eaten by locusts in Algeria is alive and well. The origin of the story lies in the attempt of an Algerian newspaper man to write a funny paragraph, which shows that the world over, the newspaper humorist is one and the same, incomprehensible and fearfully and wonderfully made.

THOUGH men are killed every day for walking upon the railroad tracks, other men continue to do it. It is as foolish a practice as that of a boy tying one end of a rope to a calf, and the other end to his waist, but boys do it every day. Ten men may be killed in ten days for doing a certain thing, but the eleventh man will do the same thing the same way on the eleventh day.

OTRIDA, a law to herself, presumes to spank Master Rudyard Kipling thus: "A young man," with emphasis, "has of late been hailed as a fine writer, when he has neither knowledge of style nor common acquaintance with grammar, and should be whipped and put in a corner like a naughty child for his impudence in touching pen and ink, without knowing how to use them."

It is said that Geronimo, the old Indian chief who used to like so well to look upon war and liquor when they were red, has now become an earnest Christian and an enthusiastic Sunday-school teacher. This is all well enough, but about the time the old man applies for orders and wants to be sent to a presbytery, or a synod, or a conference, look out. He may merely be looking for a fight.

THERE was a time when the people of this great republic were wont to consider all things Canadian as slow, but that must have been before the grand hustle of the Canadian Pacific Railway began. Since that event the managers of the company have not allowed anything to get away with them and have led the experienced, self-confident railroad men of this country a pretty chase, which will grow more interesting as the months go by and the con-

nections of the new Canadian lines are extended. The Grand Trunk is rubbing its eyes in astonishment, and other roads coming into competition are dazed at the rapid way the Canadian line has been extended. Our countrymen must "agitate themselves."

The easy escape of the naval officers who have been accused of smuggling upon a vessel of the United States is not creditable. It is an act of mistaken courtesy on the part of one department of the government to another. All these departments represent the people, yet if a private citizen had been as clearly caught, he would have forfeited the goods seized and paid a heavy penalty in addition.

The English national hymn, "God Save the Queen," should now be changed to "God Save the Prince of Wales." Come to think of it, there must be something in the saving nature of that anthem, which every loyal Englishman delights to sing, for it has "saved" the good sovereign for a promising reign of over half a century. No other English queen ever reigned as long or so well.

The proprietors of San Francisco hotels show not only enterprise but originality when they add to the attractions of their orchestras in the dining room and in the court and their tropical gardens a drawing card as a prize fight on the roof. The prize fighter has often been compared to a bull dog, but, in this case, considering the scene of the battle, it is to the Thomas cat that one must look for a prototype.

MR. DEPEW affects a certain indignation because he and the other directors of the New York and New Haven Railway were indicted for their refusal to obey the law prohibiting the use of stores in passenger cars. The very idea of expecting railroad directors to observe the law is too absurd to be entertained for a minute. When it comes to drawing salaries the high officials of these corporations are always on hand, but in cases where responsibility is to be placed for violation of law it is brakemen and engineers who run the road—not the directors. Since Mr. Depew acknowledges that he and his associates were badly scared, we may conclude that they will abandon the case right speedily, now that they have escaped punishment for past neglect.

It will please every true American to know that the Hon. Mr. Sullivan and the Hon. Pete Jackson met and parted in San Francisco, upon the departure of Boston's leading citizen for Australia, in perfect amity. It was not long ago that Mr. Jackson accused Mr. Sullivan with the atrocious cruelty of "talking through his hat," and for a moment it required all the wit of the best intellects which San Francisco boasts to prevent a tragedy which would have been deplored wherever the civilization of brawn has darted its repellent rays. That Mr. Sullivan has been able to forgive and forget so terrible an insult is a pleasing proof of the civilizing influence of the brutality of the age which will not go un-noticed by every optimist who hopes well for the future of his race.

Very romantic his country work, this marrying a young man to reform him, or marry a heathen to civilize him! But as a practical scheme it is a monumental fizzle. Miss Corn Bell Fellows, once a Washington belle, entered the mission work and married one of her scholars, Sam Chaska, a full-blooded Indian brave. She turned out as ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent. of the young men do who are married for reformatory purposes. He layed into abominable laziness, and became a low-down, flat-footed aboriginal loafer, who let his wife support him. Mrs. Chaska has now applied for a divorce. This woman ought not to be harshly judged, for the odds of reforming a man whose idea of real life are colored with romantic fancy. As a belle in Washington society she necessarily came in contact with a class of young men in patent leather pumps, emerald and shirt bosoms, pressed trousers, and sweet, frothy intellects—a sort of "angels' food" young men. No wonder her soul longed to run away with a two-fisted coachman or a Sioux Indian. But she was fooled. There can be no vigorous reformatory work carried on in the family when a man leans one way and the wife pulls the other. Her good influence will be more thoroughly neutralized by one bad husband than nine bad men not her husband. Therefore, let the young woman who wants to save the world see to it that she is not unequally yoked with an interesting fragment of that unsaved world.

Everyday Sense.
We have noticed that the party who goes for a divorce is the first to marry again. It would seem that it is not wretchedness in marriage that drives people to divorce as much as the desire to marry some other person. The habit of powdering grows on a woman as rapidly as drinking on a man. A woman who will put a little dab of powder on a blemish on her face to-day, will put it all over to-morrow, and put it on a little thicker the next day. Children know a great deal more now-a-days than children knew ten years ago. You never see a child of 10 these days who believes that doctors carry babies around in their pockets, ready to give them to people who want them.

It is a great sad among sweet young girls to have their naked backs photographed with a profile view of their faces. As a y. g.'s naked back is pretty, and so is her naked face, but they are hardly fit subjects for photographs.—*Atlantic Globe.*

Costly Fighting.
From calculations recently made by the British Board of Admiralty, it is evident that the naval engagements of the future will be expensive affairs. It was estimated that one vessel, carrying two 110-ton guns, would in two ordinary engagements use up guns and ammunition to the value of \$650,000.

A WATERPROOF paper has lately been invented that will even stand boiling

IN THE ZOO OF BERLIN.

WILD ANIMALS PHOTOGRAPHED IN PURSUIT OF PREY.

Graphic Pictures of Living Animals Taken by Camera in the Berlin Zoological Garden—Remarkable Results of Instantaneous Photography.

BERG-GERMANS are the most thorough people in the world, says the New York Press. What they undertake to do at all they do exceedingly well. Although Mybridge, an American, was the first man to develop and perfect photography of animal locomotion, showing the horse in motion, the Germans have just produced finer results than Mybridge or any other man in the same line.

The Berlin Zoological Garden is one of the finest in the world. Hamburg, which is close at hand, is the lion market of the entire circus world. Connected with the "Zoo," the Germans have fitted up a wide inclosure where wild animals could be untroubled with perfect freedom, and left in something of the freedom of their native jungle.

Even live game has been supplied to them, so that the tigers and leopards and lynxes could hunt for prey as their natural instincts dictated.

If such an experiment were tried in Central Park the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to (small) Animals would probably have a word to say. But in Berlin the pursuit of knowledge was not hampered, and the instantaneous cameras, placed at proper intervals in the artificial jungles, caught the picture.

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It is understood that the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, has become interested in the matter through the instrumentality of Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, who brought back from Berlin a series of photographs and presented them to the society. The society may try reproductions of its own, following the German method.

The German photographer, not satisfied with catching the animals in some characteristic situation, in a most delicate and artistic manner reproduced artistically the character of the country in which they were taken.

For instance, in the photograph sent to be moving about on a sandy plain of enormous extent; the bears are represented on rocky ground, with mountain rapids in the distance, a chain of mountains in the background, and a series of photographs and presented them to the society. The society may try reproductions of its own, following the German method.

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blood vessels of the throat, but invariably marks attributable to the above mentioned motion. In removing his prey the tiger frequently displays at-



A KING OF THE AMERICAN PRAIRIE IN BERLIN.

most phenomenal strength and activity. In one case cited by the author, a young tigress leaped up a perpendicular rock some six feet high with a man weighing nearly eleven stone in her jaws, and on another occasion a male tiger dragged an exceptionally large buffalo up a bank at least ten feet high. Whether these anecdotes accord or not with the individual experiences of other siskaris, they are at least an interesting addition to the literature of the subject.

GEN. GRANT'S OLD HOME.

An Historic Home to Be Exhibited at the World's Fair.

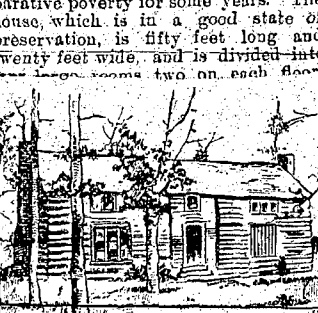
The historic log cabin in St. Louis County, Mo., which the late Gen. Grant erected with his own hands, and with logs cut and hewn by himself, is about to be removed from its present site and shipped to Chicago, where it will be re-erected for exhibition at the



THE TIGER OF THE JUNGLE.

(From an instantaneous photograph.)

World's Fair. The cabin, says Frank Leslie's Newspaper, stands on an eighty-acre tract of land, on the Jefferson Barracks and Rock Hill road, about ten miles southwest of St. Louis. The land was given to Mrs. Grant as a wedding present by her father, Mr. Frederick T. Dent, on the occasion of her marriage to the General, then Lieutenant Grant, Aug. 22, 1848. The cabin was erected in the fall of 1854, just after Grant's return from the Pacific coast, and he lived there in comparative poverty for some years. The house, which is in a good state of preservation, is fifty feet long and twenty feet wide, and is divided into three large rooms two on each floor.



A PAIR OF LEOPARDS FIGHTING OVER PREY.

(From an instantaneous photograph.)

They show the animals in the act of fighting, and the instantaneous cameras, placed at proper intervals in the artificial jungles, caught the picture.

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THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

TESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Not Changeable—Judging From Appearances—Not as She Meant It—A Base Joke, Etc., Etc.

NOT CHANGEABLE.
"She refused you, then?"
"She did."

"I wouldn't give her up for all that. I would propose again."

"No, I won't at least not for a week or so. She isn't one who changes her mind quickly."—[New York Press.]

JUDGING FROM APPEARANCES.
"Is that tall, slim fellow over there a Russian?"
"He looks more like a Pole."—[Epoch.]

NOT AS SHE MEANT IT.
"Where is that black cloud going to?"
"Asked the boy of his grandma dear. And the old lady said, as she shook her head."

"It's going to thunder, I fear."
—[Detroit Free Press.]

A BASE JOKE.
"How's that, umpire?" asked the pitcher, as the ball flew over the fence and scattered the cackling hens in the farm yard.

"Howl howl!" replied the umpire, and the enemy stole a base before the pitcher could catch his breath again.

A KEEN-MINDED AUTUMN.
"Why do you send Ethel such handsome presents? Candy and flowers are enough."

"That's all right. She eats the candy and the flowers fade. When we get married I get the diamonds back."—[Brooklyn Life.]

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.
Wife—For three months now Tommy has refused to wear his new necktie to school; I don't know what I shall do with him.

Husband—You had better let him buy his own neckties. [Clothing and Furnisher.]

BOTH ASHAMED.
Old Gotrox—Look here, to come right down to the solid truth, aren't you just a little ashamed of your old daddy? Honest, now.

Young Gotrox—Why, gov'nor, I can't say ashamed exactly, but you know you are not always good fawn, ya know.

Old Gotrox—Well, I don't blame you for being ashamed of me. Every time I look at you and think of what a job I made of my bringing up, I am ashamed of myself. [Newark Standard.]

IN THE TRAIN.
"That fellow over there must feel uncomfortable."

"Why?"
"He tried to shut the window for the girl in front of him, but couldn't do it. After he gave it up, he turned around and succeeded."—[Boston Herald.]

WILL SETTLE DOWN.
"Cor—I hear that young Wrounder has turned over a new leaf, and that his mother hopes now he will settle down."

Harry—Well, he owes me about \$40, and I hope he'll settle up.—[Light.]

VOICE OF HABIT.
A lady who wished to weigh her baby, two months old, but who had no scales at hand suitable for the purpose, took the child to a neighboring butcher shop.

The butcher put the baby in his spring scales, looked at the dial, and remarked:

"With the bones and all, mum, it's fourteen pounds and a half. Shall I—"

"How dare you make such a suggestion," screamed the woman, as she snatched her baby and rushed out of the shop. [Youth's Companion.]

THE TYRANNY OF CAPITAL.
"A penny, sir, if you please?"
"What! begging at night?"
"It's my misfortune, sir. I have to work over hours or I couldn't live." [Philadelphia Times.]

SHE WAS NEVER ANYTHING TO HIM.
She—So you loved and lost, did you?
He—No, she returned all my proposals.—[Enoch.]

MAUD—The men of the present day seem to be very fragile.

He—Why do you say so?
Maud—Because they seldom fall in love without getting broke.

STRANGE.
The very strangest thing alive;
No mortal can divine
Thermometer, and a miser's
Beneath an ice cream sign!
[Atlanta Constitution.]

RATHER AMBIGUOUS.
"Am I as dear to you as ever, George?"
asked the wife, carelessly.

"My love," answered George, candidly, "since you took to tailor made clothes you grow dearer and dearer every day."

HER DRESS AND HER ESSAY.
"Your graduating dress is a perfect poem, I understand."

"Oh, it is just lovely! Why, the trimmings cost more than the dress itself."

"So heard. By the way, what was the subject of your graduating essay?"

"The Privileges of Fashion."

IN ANCESTRAL FASHION.
"Where's the best place to get board in Rome, Metullius?" asked Hayseed of Pompeii.

"Bored?" returned Metullius. "Why don't you try the Augurs?"

POSITIONS REVERSED.
She his amanuensis was
A few short weeks ago;
He wooed and married her, because,
They say, he loved her so.

He used to dictate to her then.
And she with manner prim,
Wrote out his words with facile pen,
She now dictates to him.

(New York Press.)

AN OLD MAN'S DARLING.
She—Would you believe it? That vicious little Mrs. Weston has taught her baby to call its father "grandpa."

He—What did she do that for?

She—So that Weston shall not forget he is old enough to be her father.—[Life.]

SHAKESPEARE'S HOMOGENEITY.
I'm fond of reading Shakespeare, yet must say
The Bard was mighty mean to write so much
He might have left a few things for his day.

With all his scribbling, struggling hard, to touch.

A NEW CHAPTER OF PROVERBS.

As a pink pearl in a scullion's ear, so is a fair woman without a good dress-maker.

Whoso telleth the truth concerning his neighbor is not infrequently liable to heavy damages.

Better is a chop with a peer than a seven-and-sixpenny dinner with a person of no position.

What is sweeter to a soured woman than the failings of her dearest friend?—[London World.]

CHANGE TO SAVE MONEY.
Agent—I am informed, sir, that you are about to build a new house, and I should like to sell you a book on architecture.

Mr. Suburb—Don't want it.

Agent—It may save you a lot of money, sir. May I inquire what sort of a house you intend to erect?

Mr. S.—I have accepted a plan for a \$5,000 house.

Agent (triumphantly)—Well, sir, this book shows you how to build a \$5,000 house for only \$10,000.—[New York Weekly.]

BEGINNING ON THE OLD MAN.
"Your son has been graduated?"

"Yes."

"Now the question is, will he be able to make his knowledge useful, to impart it to others?"

"I guess so. He has begun to impart it to me."—[New York Press.]

SUCCESS IN LIFE.
"My son," said the venerable man, as he sent his boy forth to do battle with the world, "select your calling, stick to that one thing alone, and you will succeed."

The boy selected the calling of village lawyer, stuck to it faithfully, and now he is known for miles around as the best checker player in Pike County.—[Chicago Tribune.]

A CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT.
"Sir, I take the liberty of saying that you have my umbrella, and the leg was not fastened to it. Col. D. Soper was sent West by the company some time ago to select the tree and to make arrangements for its safe delivery in Chicago. After a search of several weeks he found what he was looking for. It was a white fir tree, growing on the south side of the Cascade Mountains in the Snoqualmie Valley, sixty miles east of Seattle.

A force of twelve men went to work

at once, and in three days the giant of the forest lay prone upon the earth. Its height was 213 feet, and the lowest limb was 170 feet from the ground. Great care had to be taken in preserving the butt from breaking. A smaller tree was felled 150 feet from the foot of the giant, and the trunk was broken 112 feet from the butt. Then the trunk was hewed down to a uniform diameter of four feet. A special side track was built into the forest, and the tree was loaded on the cars. Then it was started on its perilous trip East. The short railroad curves in the mountains made transportation very dangerous, as after being cut off the tree

was 113 feet in length. Prominent

the railroad men accompanied the log for some distance in a special car. The log presented a curious appearance, sharp corners and a rounded appearance, and written on it to make a good-sized city directory. From the ends several buckets of chips have been split off as mementos. The whole weight is 90,000 pounds, and there is 28,000 feet of lumber in the log.

The work of cutting, hauling, etc., has cost \$1,300. Fifty men will be put to work trimming and polishing it, and each one of the resident officials of the Chicago and Northwestern Road will take a plane or a chisel and do a few minutes' work in honor of the occasion, but their muscular exertion will not be calculated to damage the timber. Properly squared, it will be polished to the highest possible grade, so as to bring out the graining in the wood. Then it will be taken to the Eastern cities and exhibited until the Columbian Exposition opens. After its usefulness at the Exposition is over, the timber will be returned to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, by which it will be used for decorating the interior of some of its new coaches.

A Unique Trust.

The Wilmington (Del.) Star tells of a trustee unique for his honesty and uninterestedness. He was appointed trustee in 1874, at which time the estate was valued at about \$100,000. His final settlement shows, as a result of his manipulation, an estate valued at between \$800,000 and \$900,000. In the course of the settlement the register allowed his masterly financier \$11,000 for his services, but he would not accept a penny. "Let my allowance go to the heirs," he said, and then he added, modestly: "I didn't do as well with the estate as I might have done."

The longest bridge in the world is the Lion Bridge near Sangang, in China. It extends five and a quarter miles over an arm of the Yellow Sea, and is supported by three hundred huge stone arches. The roadway is eighty feet above the water and is inclosed in an iron netting. A marble lion twenty-one feet long carries the crown of every pillar. The bridge was built at the command of the Emperor Kiang Long, who abdicated in 1795 on account of old age.

Women are said to be very easy subjects for hypnotism, especially those past forty years of age. Little women with black eyes, abundant black hair, and thick eyebrows are more favorable subjects than pale or lymphatic ones, and nervous women are seldom brought under the hypnotic influence. Delicate, languishing women, especially those with some chronic malady, submit instantly to the mysterious influences of this weird art.

A KING OF THE FOREST.

The "Slopes" Unique Contribution to the World's Fair.

Prostrate on the ground, divested of his stately regalia of green leaves and gnarled branches, there lies in the Chicago and Northwestern yards at the Chicago a veritable king of the forest.

The Chicago and Northwestern through freight train pulled into Chicago from Portland the biggest single piece of timber that ever made a transcontinental trip. Covered with a gigantic tarpaulin, the enormous tree trunk looked like some leviathan monster.

The arrival of the tree in Chicago illustrates a new triumph in railroad engineering. It came all the way from the Pacific coast on three flat cars. The timber was fastened to the front and rear cars by bolsters, through which were passed enormous center pins three inches in diameter. The middle car merely acted as a coupler between the other cars and the log.

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O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Liberal expenditures of cash may buy the news and editorial columns of certain newspapers, but the representatives of the Chilian insurgents who have been in Washington for some weeks have discovered that the recognition of this administration cannot be secured by such methods.

Democrats who attempt to belittle reciprocity have much to say about the small and sparse population and insignificant trade of Latin-America. As a matter of fact, the Latin-American countries have an aggregate of 32,000,000 inhabitants and a foreign commerce of \$1,200,000,000 nearly equaling our own. — *Boston Journal*.

Ex-Congressman Frank Hard, one of the rampant free traders of the country, was the author of the income tax plank in the Ohio Democratic platform. Years ago he was wealthy and would not have done such a thing. Now he has no income and doesn't care whether there is an income tax or not. — *N. Y. Press*.

There is already a crack a yard wide in the Ohio democracy and when McKinley drives in his tariff wedges it will split wide open. The tariff convention also snubbed Grover Cleveland by declaring for free silver, and in other ways disposed itself so as to displease gods and men. — *Muskegon Chronicle*.

We clip the following from the *Chesapeake Times*: An exchange says: Ben Colvin, of Saginaw, will stump the state of Ohio for the Farmers' Alliance and array McKinley. He will run up against that gentleman at Canton for a joint debate.

If he does so, he will not ask for a second appointment. It will be an other case of the bull trying to butt a locomotive off the bridge.

Cork workers, thrown out of work through the operation of the American tariff law, visited the cork factories and engaged in a riotous demonstration, demanding work. They were dispersed by the police. At a meeting of 6,000 workmen in Braga yesterday it was resolved to request the government to take steps to prevent speculation in English gold to the detriment of the Portuguese circulation. — *Associated Press Dispatch*.

The McKinley tariff bill went into effect in October 1890. Between that time and July, 1891, including the winter months, the importation of farm products from foreign countries into this was \$18,000,000 less than for the corresponding period of the year next preceding. The general volume of business in the country was larger in the latter than in the former period. Every farmer knows that there has been a general advance in the prices of farm products, not great, but nevertheless an advance, all along the line, within the period named. It is not worth while for farmers to reflect upon the significance of these facts. — *Flint Globe*.

In an article dispensing Secretary Blaine's reciprocity policy, the *Washington Star*, which has been examining the statistics, says they show that trade between this country and all those south of us, as far as ascertainable, has increased remarkably during the past two years and a half. This has been especially noticeable since the McKinley bill went into effect with its reciprocity clause, and by 1892, the figures will form an unanswerable argument in favor of the continuance of the republican party in power. This is not the *Star's* conclusion from its examination of the figures, but it is the conclusion most pregnant in its statement of facts. — *N. Y. Press*.

The statistics of abandoned farms in New Jersey are quite instructive. The bureau of Statistics of that state has gathered them at a considerable expense. The total number of farms reported abandoned in the whole state is 313, which is less than one per cent of the improved acreage of the state. Many of the farms so reported, however, are not entirely deserted, simply not being cultivated, and used for other purposes. Reasons were given for the abandonment in 256 cases.

Only 13 of these were because of mortgages; only 9 because of taxation; death, ignorance, and poor management were the causes in 29 cases, and the remaining 210 farms were abandoned because of worn out soil and poor location. There is nothing in these statistics to give much hope to the "clammy howlers", to the Alliance craze, nor to the free trade enthusiasts who attribute everything in the way of trouble among the farmers to the tariff. The only lesson to be learned from this is that thrift and good judgment are as necessary to carry on farming successfully as they are in any other business. — *Toledo Blade*.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* publishes statements made by ex-Governor D. H. Goodell, of New Hampshire, which are of great interest in the discussion of the tariff question. That gentleman is a manufacturer of cutlery in the town of Antrim, that state, and he presents the following facts:

"Since January 1, 1891, his establishment has increased its product and sales 37 and 1 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year. The same comparison shows a reduction in price of ten per cent. Governor Goodell's establishment does not produce pocket cutlery. Up to this time the price of this class of goods has not declined; neither has it advanced; but the output has largely increased. These are facts that free traders may well think about before formulating a fresh budget of lies." — *Toledo Blade*.

A cablegram from London, on July 12, says that the closing of the great Welsh tin plate factories created a great sensation in that city. The closing was the result of an agreement in order to keep up the price, for so much tin plate had been run across the Atlantic that our market here was overstocked. Now the American tin plate is beginning to appear on our market, there is a division of sentiment among the Welsh tin plate men as to what their future course shall be. A portion of them are in favor of keeping the mills closed, or at least restricting production, so as to keep the prices up; other are in favor of running the mills at their full capacity, and cutting the price down, so as to check the building of tin plate mills in the United States. It matters very little on this side of the Atlantic what they do. That the United States will hereafter manufacture the bulk of its own tin plate is a fixed fact. — *Toledo Blade*.

B. W. Perkins, of Kansas, says in the *American Economist*:

"I am a protectionist because I am an American. We should have free trade among ourselves because we honor one flag and are citizens of a common country. But the man who builds no houses here, who pays no taxes here, who employs no labor here, who does nothing to contribute to our growth and to our prosperity, but who lives abroad beyond the oceans, whence he desires to bring his products, either farm or manufactured, into this great American market in competition with ours—he should pay for the privilege; and when he has paid for the privilege we will cover the money into the Treasury of the United States, and with it we will cancel our obligations and carry on the concerns of government. And I would do this in the name of patriotism and my country as I believe it right!"

Minister Reid has achieved a signal triumph in the removal of the French embargo on American pork. The decree rescinding the prohibitory regulations takes immediate effect, and our pork will hereafter be dutiable at the rate of twenty francs per 100 kilograms. The embargo never had any actual justification save the superstition that American pork was dangerous to public health, which M. Jorde, in his reply to criticism of the rescindment during the debate in the chamber of deputies, rightly declared to be a legend unworthy of regard. Minister Reid has labored incessantly since his appointment to the French mission for the accomplishment of this end, and his final success is highly complimentary to his diplomatic skill and judgment. When the restriction imposed by the German government is removed—an eventuality of the near future—the markets of Europe will once more be open to this important domestic article of import. — *National Tribune*.

The Irish question is disappearing from English politics. If sensible and conservative counsels prevail, it will speedily disappear entirely. Mr. Balfour's plan, by which the British government shall loan money at 3 per cent to Irish tenants to enable them to buy their holdings, has taken all the energy out of the Irish agitators. The latter are shrewdly shifting their ground. Parnell, in the speeches he has lately made, does not take ground as an agitator for Irish independence, but for the rights of labor. Home Rule was the only project through whose success the Irish peasantry could hope to obtain ownership of land until Mr. Balfour stepped in with his land bill, and knocked the underpinning from the Home Rule movement.

To any sensible Irishman, the presentation of any easy and practical method whereby he could obtain land ownership, took away the great motive for demanding Home Rule. With the disappearance of that question from Irish politics, the labor question will become a burning one, not only there, but in England. A significant proof of this is the recent pronouncement of the Liberals of Birmingham, headed, "What the Liberals Proposed to do", which lays down sixteen reforms which they say are intended to combat "misery and poverty", or to "benefit trade and brighten the homes of the working people"; but in not one is the question of Home Rule for Ireland even mentioned. — *Toledo Blade*.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, '91.

Secretary Foster is at Cape May Point with the President, but those who enjoy his confidence and friendship, although disclaiming any right to speak for him, appear to be of the opinion that there is foundation for the story which comes from Ohio saying that in the event of Senator Sherman's withdrawal, Mr. Foster will become a candidate for the Senate. Secretary Foster, said one gentleman, "has, I know, long had a desire to represent Ohio in the United States Senate. He stood aside in order that Garfield might be elected without opposition in his party when by making a contest his ambition might have been gratified, and his relations with Senator Sherman are such that he would under no circumstances antagonize that gentleman's return to the Senate, but if Senator Sherman shall conclude to withdraw his name I have no doubt that Secretary Foster's name will be presented to the legislature. Understand me, I do not mean that Mr. Foster would enter into a scramble for this or any other office, and I know that he has nothing but the kindest feelings toward Gov. Foraker, who would probably be his rival before the republican caucus, but, I think, he feels that his services to the State and to the republican party have been sufficient to justify him in asking the support of the party for any honor at its disposal."

The invitation committee which goes to Detroit to urge the G. A. R. to hold its 1892 encampment in Washington will leave here Sunday on a special train handsomely decorated.

Having made a most dismal failure of their attempt to kill off Mr. Blaine by some one of the thousand and one diseases that they were certain that he had, the sensational newspaper liars are now trying their hand upon a dastardly scheme intended to break up the warm personal and political friendship existing between the President and Secretary Blaine. By making it appear that some of the President's friends, newspaper men, have been sending lying dispatches about the condition of Mr. Blaine. This last scheme had just enough plausibility in its origin to fool a good many people into believing it true. A Washington special appeared in several Western papers known to be represented here by a man whose relations were very close to private secretary Halford, stating that Mr. Blaine's resignation on account of ill health, had been sent to the President. The conclusion was jumped at that the special must be true because of its source, and for a time the most was made of it; but when an investigation was made it was learned that the Special in question was not sent by the man who had been charged with sending it, but by a subordinate who was doing his work while he was out of town, and that it had no better basis than common street rumor. No true friend of the President would knowingly malign Mr. Blaine, but, of course, every public man has some "fool friends."

Postmaster General Wanamaker thinks that the general reorganization of the Post Office department, which was completed and put into effect this week, will greatly facilitate the dispatch of business in all branches of the service. He has seen the necessity for it ever since he became head of the department, but it could not be done without some legislation, and it was not until last winter that the legislation could be gotten and an additional Assistant Postmaster General secured, and it was only on the first of the month that the new law took effect. The last time that this department was entirely reorganized was in 1848.

The democratic leaders here are getting very uneasy over the news of the Alliance encroachments upon their party in the South, and there is a very strong minority, headed by Representative Ontos, of Alabama, which favors a decided change of tactics and the open fighting of the Alliance and the ideas it advocates.

Sixth Auditor Coulter, who is president of the Ohio Republican Association of this city, talks with enthusiasm of the Ohio Campaign. He said: "The Ohio Republican Association proposes to do all that it can honorably to assist in the election of Major McKinley. Because we happen to be temporarily in Washington we do not lose our interest or our enthusiasm in the politics of our State. And just because many of us happen to be in the Government service, is no reason why we should fail to exercise our rights as citizens and endeavor to compass what we think will be for the good of our State and the country generally. I think that McKinley's majority will be the greatest since the days when John Brown defeated C. L. Vallandigham during the war, and we intend to do our part towards swelling it."

The three republican platforms adopted this year do not contain any free coinage foolishness. The clamor of the cranks has been lost on the party which has brought the country's finances out of chaos into their present state of soundness and stability. The courage of the republican party contrasts strongly with the weakness of the democracy in yielding to nearly all of them, and commends itself to the mass of the people. — *Det. Tribune*.

HALLO!

HALLO!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place.

It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling - - - - - Michigan.

IF YOU WANT

A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL * IMPLEMENTS?

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O. PALMER, - - - Grayling, Mich.

A most interesting census bulletin is that which shows that the United States has only 97,265 paupers, one to each 643 inhabitants, while Great Britain, the home of free trade has, 990,155 paupers, or one to every 38 inhabitants. This furnishes a striking object lesson of the effects of free trade and of protection, as national policies. It would be still more striking on the side of protection if the fact were shown, as it undoubtedly exists, that a very considerable percentage of the paupers came from European countries previous to the incoming of the present administration, which by its vigilance and the aid of a republican Congress, which amended our immigration laws, reduced the landing of paupers immigrants upon our shores to a minimum.

The democrat who can extract any happiness from the expectation that republican farmers of Ohio will vote for Campbell is a near relation to the fellow who believes there is a bag of gold at the end of every rainbow. What has Campbell or the democratic party ever done for the farmers that they should desert the party to which they have given allegiance for a lifetime in order to support him and it? One word answers—another.

On June 20 the Press printed from the "Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association" three extracts from three English newspapers on the manufacture of tin plate in this country. They were from the London Ironmonger, the Liverpool Post and the London Financial Times. They expressed the feelings which Englishmen naturally have at the departure of supremacy in the only branch of iron and steel manufacture in which England is still supreme. Ten years ago England led the world in the yearly make of pig iron, Bessemer steel, steel rails and tin plate. To-day the United States makes an equal or greater quantity of all these except tin plate. Ten years from now this will be true of tin plate. — *Philadelphia Press*.

The return of General Clarkson, president of the Republican National League, from Europe, has started the ball of the Presidential campaign to rolling and the individual members of the clubs comprising the league will see to it that it does not stop until the people have again endorsed the American policy by electing another republican President.

1/4 OFF.

*OPEN*YOUR*EYES!*
~~*~*

1-4 off on all SUMNER GOODS at the Closing Sale of H. Joseph.

This is nothing New. But it is nevertheless True.

Profits are out of question at this time of the year, and we are only too glad to close out our still large stock of Summer Goods at cost or less than cost. It is the old story, making room for Fall Goods, but it's the truest story of all. The very worst that can befall a Merchant is to be compelled to carry over Light Summer Goods to the next season, for

The probability is that the new styles

of the next season will force him to keep this year's goods in the background which would be a great loss to him, and he may

As well Close them out at less than

Cost and still be ahead in the operation, and as lose we must, we choose rather to lose now and give our customers the benefit of it.

Come all and avail yourselves of this Great Opportunity.

Remember 1-4 off on all Summer Goods at the

OPERA HOUSE STORE.

H. JOSEPH,

GRAYLING. - - - MICHIGAN.

*REAL * ESTATE * EXCHANGE.*

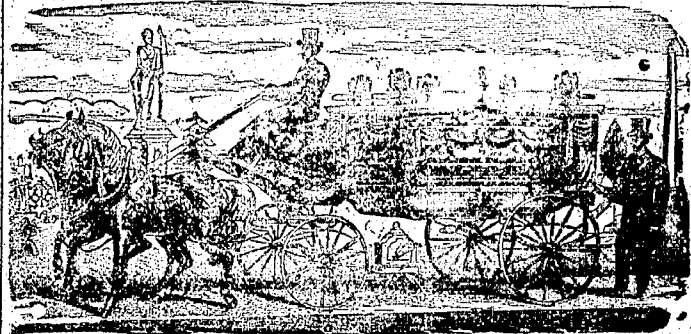
I HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogenaw Street. Cheap.
A number of good farms.
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.
Jan 29, 11

O. PALMER.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Caskets, Gents and Children's ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

AMEROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing promptly attended to. Prices reasonable.

A. CROSS.

May 21, 91, 11

I. M. SILSBY,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

PLANS and Specifications furnished upon application with promptness and dispatch.
Post Office, Rosecommon, Mich.



Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
\$500,000 to Invest in Bonds, issued by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan. Officers of these municipalities, about to issue bonds will find it to their advantage to apply to this bank. Blank bonds and blanks for procuring supplied without charge. All communications and inquiries will have prompt attention. This bank pays 4 per cent on deposits compounded semi-annually.
(March, 1891.) S. D. ELWOOD, President.

ADVERTISERS: If others who wish to examine an advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St. L. D. & THOMAS.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SOME HISTORIC SPOTS.

WHERE THE INDIANS FOUGHT TO HOLD THE NORTHWEST.

Battle Grounds of the Wars of Mad Anthony Wayne and William Henry Harrison—An Association to Erect Monuments Upon the Sites of the Battles in the Maumee Valley—Neglected Graves of the Heroes of Perry's Victory.



Territory by the memorable campaign of Gen. Wayne against the Indians and the subsequent capture of the Maumee Valley, 1812. Some time ago, says a correspond-



ent of the Chicago Tribune, there was organized the Maumee Valley Monumental Association, an organization with headquarters at Toledo, Ohio, whose President is Rutherford B. Hayes, elected to succeed the late Chief Justice Waite. The Secretary is John C. Lee of Toledo. The Vice Presidents are R. S. Robertson, Fort Wayne, Ind.; S. H. Cately, Delta, Ohio; B. C. Lemon, Toledo; R. B. Mitchell, Maumee, Ohio; J. A. Smith, Toledo; Daniel E. Cook, Maumee; J. A. Smith, Toledo; Asher Cook, Perryburg, Ohio; Samuel Young, Toledo; Reuben B. Mitchell, Maumee; Joel Foot, Tontogany, Ohio; E. B. Randall, Fort Wayne; and Foster E. Warren, Sylvania, Ohio.

The association has been engaged for five years in efforts to secure possession of the most important historic points, such as forts and battle grounds in the Maumee Valley, and to have them marked by suitable monuments. It has been decided that the following are worthy of commemoration: Fort Industry, the site of Toledo; Fort Miami, near Maumee City; Fort Defiance, at Defiance; Fort Meigs, near Perryburg; Fort Wayne, at Fort Wayne; the battle site of Fallen Timbers, near Waterville; and the old burial ground on Put-in-Bay Island, in Lake Erie.

Of these forts Industry, Miami, Defiance, Meigs, and Wayne and the battle site of Fallen Timbers were strategic points or points of defense or of offense in the campaign of "Mad Anthony" Wayne against the Indians in 1794, and all figured conspicuously in the war of 1812. Their location is correctly indicated on the map above.

After the defeat of Gen. St. Clair, Nov. 4, 1790, the Indians, inflamed by hatred and encouraged by successes, committed the most outrageous depredations and the grossest barbarities on the settlers. Part of it is orchard. It is estimated that the site can be purchased for \$2,500, and a \$5,000 monument in granite will suffice to mark the location of the fort.

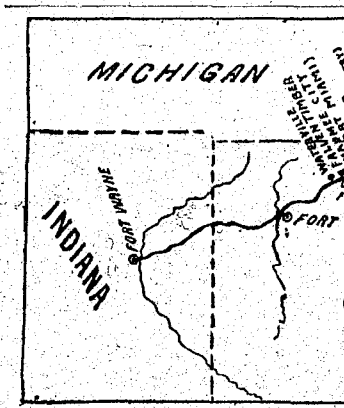
Upon the completion of Fort Industry General Wayne led his army back up the river to the village of the Miami, and there, on Oct. 22, a fort having been completed, fifteen rounds of cannon were fired, and the fort named Fort Wayne, and so the present city of Fort Wayne, Ind., was begun. The fort was located at the confluence of the St. Joe and St. Mary's Rivers, forming the Maumee on the highest land in the State of Indiana, and this has given the name of "Summit City" to the city now there.

It overlooks the scene of Harrison's defeat in 1790. Wayne then returned to Greenville, Ohio, where he represented the United States in the treaty negotiations of 1795.

A considerable part of the site of the old fort belongs to the city of Fort Wayne, the remainder being now occupied by the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. Except the well no trace of the fort now exists, and the site of the fort is not occupied by the road or the city streets is related to a small triangle which is inclosed by an iron fence. It is proposed to erect within this triangle a monument similar to those suggested for the other points of interest.

The other two points determined upon for commemoration, Fort Meigs and the Put-in-Bay burial ground, belong to the period of the war of 1812, when the Maumee Valley became again the scene of military operations. The hero of this campaign was Gen. William Henry Harrison, who in February, 1813, erected and established Fort Meigs, ten miles from Fort Industry. While the work was in progress two successful attacks were made by Tecumseh. Gen. Harrison and Tecumseh had first met in arms at the battle of Fallen Timbers, and they met again here, each commanding. Tecumseh is described as "one of the

most splendid specimens of his tribe, celebrated for their physical proportions and their forms—tall, athletic and manly—dignified, graceful, the beau ideal of an Indian chief." The victory was with Gen. Harrison, and Tecumseh was killed during the war. The outlines and works of Fort Meigs are nearly all preserved, and no plan had been permitted to run over the graves of the dead. It is em-



MAP SHOWING FORTS IN THE MAUMEE VALLEY.

advised peace. His counsels were overthrown by the younger chiefs, who boasted of previous victories. Turtle cautioned them against the new warrior that the Father at Washington had sent against them, but they were obstinate and voted for war. Gen. Wayne advanced and pitched his camp near Waterville. The next day (Aug. 20, 1794), he gave battle to the Indians, who were entrenched behind some trees that had been prostrated by a tornado, whence the name of the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Wayne came upon the savages like the wind that had laid low the forest, his soldiers partaking of his own irresistible courage. It was this battle that won for Wayne the cognomen of "Cheroke" or the Hurricane. This battlefield lies on the river and is cultivated for farming purposes. There are about twelve and one-third acres that it is proposed to purchase at an estimated cost of \$100 per acre, and erect at a conspicuous point a granite monument, so as to bring the total cost within \$5,000.

Gen. Wayne pursued the Indians even under the guns of the British Fort Miami, but passed on down the river to the mouth of Swan Creek, where he constructed a military fort, which, owing to the industry of his army in its construction, he named Fort Industry. This fort Wayne garrisoned and it was occupied for a number of years. Its dimensions were about 200 by 150 feet, and its site is now the busiest part of the city of Toledo, at the intersection of Monroe street and Summit avenue. All trace of it was long ago obliterated, but the fact of its location at the point indicated is preserved in the designation of a block

OLD FORT TOLEDO.

of buildings named Fort Industry Block. It is proposed to mark the spot by the erection of a granite monument with a suitable inscription. If the city will give the privilege of the use of the street corner for the purpose it is estimated that the site can be purchased for \$5,000.

Fort Miami, which was first established as a trading post in 1680, and occupied for military purposes subsequently by the British, and abandoned by them after the treaty of 1795, is the oldest of all these historic points. The northeastern angle of the work and a portion of each adjoining curtain, together with the greater part of the demilune in advance of the northern front, are still in a fair state of preservation. The river front has been destroyed. The site is part of the plat of Maumee City, occupying about five and a half acres. Part of it is orchard. It is estimated that the site can be purchased for \$2,500, and a \$5,000 monument in granite will suffice to mark the location of the fort.

Upon the completion of Fort Industry General Wayne led his army back up the river to the village of the Miami, and there, on Oct. 22, a fort having been completed, fifteen rounds of cannon were fired, and the fort named Fort Wayne, and so the present city of Fort Wayne, Ind., was begun. The fort was located at the confluence of the St. Joe and St. Mary's Rivers, forming the Maumee on the highest land in the State of Indiana, and this has given the name of "Summit City" to the city now there.

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The other two points determined upon for commemoration, Fort Meigs and the Put-in-Bay burial ground, belong to the period of the war of 1812, when the Maumee Valley became again the scene of military operations. The hero of this campaign was Gen. William Henry Harrison, who in February, 1813, erected and established Fort Meigs, ten miles from Fort Industry. While the work was in progress two successful attacks were made by Tecumseh. Gen. Harrison and Tecumseh had first met in arms at the battle of Fallen Timbers, and they met again here, each commanding. Tecumseh is described as "one of the

MONUMENT TO LINNÆUS.

This Great Botanist to Be Honored by a Statue in Lincoln Park. The monument to Linnæus, the eminent Swedish man of science, was unveiled on the 18th anniversary of his birth, May 23 last. Placed in Lincoln Park at the foot of Fullerton avenue, it has been erected by his fellow-countrymen now living in Chicago by voluntary subscription. Standing upon a heavy granite base, the bronze statue of the great botanist looks out upon the world in calm repose and dignity. The work of art is copied by O. F. Dyfema, of Stockholm, from the memorial in that city by the leading sculptor of his time, Kjellberg. The bronze was cast by Otto Meyer, a resident of the Swedish capital. When entirely finished the design contemplates the addition at the base of the pedestal of four allegorical figures, likewise in bronze, typifying four of the sciences in which Linnæus was distinguished, including of course, botany and medicine. These will be placed in position in time for the exposition of 1892. The Swedish Linnæan Monument Association has been the sole mover in this gift to Chicago of a beautiful and enduring ornament. Of this corporation Robert Lindblom is President and John R. Lindgren Treasurer, and other officers comprising the best-known Swedes in Chicago. Carlus Linnæus was born in Små-



LINNÆUS STATUE.

land, the son of the pastor of the parish. The boy's attention was turned toward the natural sciences. In these he soon began to distinguish himself. In 1723 he was under the instruction of the great Celsius, for whom he lectured at the university. He started on his famous trip through Lapland May 22, 1726, and took a long journey through Northern Europe. He published his great work, "The System of Nature," in Holland in 1735, and lived to see the twelfth edition of that epoch-making volume greatly amplified in the hands of his fellow-scholars. "The First Principles of Botany" was written about this time. The next year he went to England and was invited to lecture in Oxford University. He devoted the rest of his life, however, to study, research and lecturing in the University of Sweden. In 1758 he was decorated by the king with the Order of the Polar Star, being the first man of science to receive that distinction. He thereupon changed his name to Carl von Linné. He died Jan. 10, 1778. His life's work is contained in 184 volumes, and shows a great advance in thought over any of his predecessors. His temper was



CARL LINNÆUS.

fiery and his habits somewhat peculiar; in summer he slept five hours a day, in winter ten.

INTELLIGENT CHIMPANZEES.

Among the most remarkable stories in Mr. Stanley's book on Africa is one told to the explorer by Emin Pasha. Here it is: The forest of Msongwa is infested by a tribe of chimpanzees of great stature, who make almost nightly raids on the villages and little plantations of the Mena natives, carrying away their bananas and other fruits. There is nothing very remarkable about this fact, since many kinds of animals make pillaging forays upon the habitations of men; but the surprising part of Emin's narrative is the statement that in these thieving raids the chimpanzees make use of lighted torches to burn out the fruits.

"If I had not been myself a witness of this spectacle," Mr. Stanley reports Emin as saying, "nothing would ever have made me believe that any race of monkeys possessed the art of making fire."

On one occasion, Emin says, a chimpanzee of this intelligent tribe stole a



THE CHIMPANZEE DRUMMER.

headquarters of his own "people," who were evidently much charmed with it, for the Egyptian soldiers often heard the monkeys beating it vigorously, but irregularly. Sometimes in the middle of the night some sleepless chimpanzee would get up and go to beating the drum.

But what the other chimpanzees thought of this midnight musical performance will never be known positively, but from the fact that no sound of battle and slaughter among the intelligent chimpanzees ever followed the Egyptians were forced to conclude that they liked it.

Here at least, therefore, we had an indication that the grade of intelligence of even the chimpanzees of Msongwa is still far below that of the human race.

AWKWARD, BUT PRETTY.

The Japanese Women Ungraceful Because of Quer Footgear.

Henry T. Finck, in an article on Japanese women in the Cosmopolitan, after speaking of the native grace and beauty of the ladies of Japan, asserts that they are the most awkward walkers in the world. He says:

Fashion has brought about the hideous awkwardness of the Japanese gait by making it a strict law of etiquette, carefully taught all girls, that in walking the toes must be turned in, the knees kept far apart, and the soles remain parallel to the floor and hardly leave it. The result is a slovenly shuffling, aggravated in the house by loose slippers always on the point of dropping off, and out of doors by horrible wooden clogs. The clogs are fastened to the mitted foot by a simple cord or thong passing between the big toe and the other toes. Every time the foot is raised the clogs leave the sole and at every step come down on the ground with a ridiculous clatter. The current notion that the Chinese custom of mutilating the feet by compression prevails in Japan is entirely incorrect. On the contrary Japanese women go to the opposite extreme of never wearing any confining shoes, in consequence of which their feet seem to us relatively broad and flat.

The ungracefulness of the Japanese woman's gait is further aggravated by the absurd tightness of the skirts. The kimono, or tea gown, as worn by



A JAPANESE BEAUTY.

the men in and out of the house, is tight enough to hamper them seriously in active movements, wherefore pilgrims and other mountain climbers and tourists discard it, covering their limbs only with cotton drawers. But the kimono as worn by the women is more inconvenient still, for around it is a piece of dressing material in wondrous several times, so tightly that it is impossible for them to take any but the very short and shuffling steps which are recommended by fashion. This makes them almost as awkward and helpless as if they were Chinese women with crippled feet.

In physiognomic mobility, and variety and definiteness of expression, Japanese women are doubtless, as a rule, inferior to our women; but by way of atonement they have a fixed facial expression of amiability and girlish sweetness that is extremely fascinating. This charming expression, which

HUMOR.

His Time Was Money.

The bill of fare was printed in a mixture of English and mongrel French. "Waiter," he said, after glancing over it, "want to make half a dollar?" "Surely, sah," answered the waiter. "Is there a good dinner on this bill of fare without going outside of the 'straight United States language'?" "I reckon so, sah."

"Then bring it on. Here's your hush-money. I'm no linguist, and my time is worth \$10 an hour. Get a move on you!"



A short study in evolution.—Life.

A Difference. I saw a sign yesterday: "Weather Strips and Screens." This shows that weather has more modesty than some of our society women. They don't screen.—Free Press.

Two Prison Dinners. Prison warden—The dinner ordered from Delmonico's has come. Take it to the prisoner who killed a man.

Assistant—All right. Who is this bread and water for?

Warden—This for the man who stole a ham.—New York Weekly.

Won't Go Till She Has To. "After being at the Paris Exposition I don't suppose you will care to go to the next World's Fair, Miss Jurneigh?" "I don't care to go to the next World's Fair, but I am in no special hurry to go there."

It Was True. "The same old jokes," snarled the landlady as she overheard the new boarder discussing the spring lamb.

"They're one thing in their favor," answered the boarder.

"What's that?" snapped the landlady.

"They are not as old as the lamb," was the cruel answer.

Not a 'pendthrift. "My young friend, I am sorry to note that you are falling into a habit of profligacy."

"Hm! You use some pretty strong language yourself occasionally."

"So I do," replied the old man, "but I don't waste it."

The Law's Majesty in Arizona. They are not very rigid as to court formalities down on the Rattlesnake Lake in Arizona.

"I don't see the prisoner," said the County Judge, as he walked up preparatory to sentencing a culprit.

"Where is he?"

"I'm blessed if I know," said the Sheriff, looking under the benches.

"Just lent him my paper of fine-cut, too."

Was he a big red-headed man, with a scar on his cheek? asked the foreman, who was playing stud-horse-poker with the rest of the jury.

"That's the cuss," said the clerk, who had been betting on a horse-race with the Prosecuting Attorney.

"Why, then," said the foreman, "he asked me to go out and take a drink about an hour ago, but I showed him I had three sixes, and he said, 'Well, next time, then,' and walked out."

"The tenderfoot," said the clerk, "is a doctored case. He's a horse-stealing case, and there's no time to waste over a measly homicider. Next case."—San Francisco News Letter.

Live and Learn. "City Child (in the country)—Oh, mamma, see those pretty, speckled chickens. I shouldn't think people would want to kill such pretty chickens."

Mamma—Probably they are kept to lay eggs.

City Child—Of course. They must be the kind that lay Easter eggs.—Street & Smith's Good News.

Got Through Charging. South American General (to his soldiers)—Now, my brave men, charge once more! Victory will be ours, and your country will owe you an everlasting debt.

Soldiers—That's what it's owing us now. We won't charge any more until we are paid what's already due us.

Wouldn't Boar Quotation. "What an original fellow your brother is, Miss Amy. You should have heard his remarks this morning when the big conductor stepped on his corn."

"What did he say, Mr. Sample?"

"O, as I said, he was original; so I can't quote them."

The Amende Honorable. Aunt (to whom the game of baseball has been explained)—It's not quite understood it, yet.

Little Boy—Why, aunt, it's as plain as the nose on your face.

Aunt (who has rather a large nose)—You shouldn't use such expressions, my dear.

Little Boy (hastily correcting himself)—I mean, aunt, it's as plain as a pike-staff.—Street & Smith's Good News.

The Paron's Custom. Inquiring Lady (to you always drink beer when you are thirsty?)

Baron Shikhorovs—No, ma'am. I always drink water when I am thirsty, but the same as you do.

"Then when do you drink beer?"

"The rest off the time."

Mrs. Annie Desant is quoted as saying that theosophy will ultimately bring people to their senses. If that is its purpose and object on earth it seems to have been especially fortunate in gathering into itself a lot of people who stand deeply in need of its beneficent offices.

WOMEN are not cruel to dumb animals. No woman will willfully step on a mouse.

PRIMA FACIE evidence demonstrates that women are more expert colorists than men.

ACOCOANUT COAT OF MAIL.

A Curious Armor Worn by a Warrior of the Caroline Islands.

The full armor worn by a warrior of the Caroline Islands is one of the most curious bits of savage workmanship in the world. This suit consists of two separate parts—the clothing and the cuirass. The clothing, worn next to the skin, is made by weaving, or, rather, netting, by hand, a web of coarse cords twisted out of the husk of the cocoanut, each cord being tied into a hard knot between each mesh. The knots are crowded close together, and thicken the cloth so that it would not be easy to stab or cut through it. It also protects the legs against being torn by thorny shrubs or scratched in clambering over the sharp coral rocks. But the main curiosity in this armor is the cuirass, or chest and head protector, the like of which is known nowhere else. The wool or substance of the cloth is of cocoanut thread, the size of wrapping twine, but tightly twisted and tough, while the warp upon which these are woven is much heavier, so that the finished cloth is as thick as our heaviest canvas. The threads are crowded very compactly together also, so that no slight force would be needed to force a blow through. The selvage is bound over a stout cord and ornamented by alternate plaits of black hair and yellow fiber. Ornamental designs are worked in with horsehair, too.

But the form of this outer war jacket is still more remarkable. It consists



ALL READY TO FIGHT.

of two parts joined into one garment by the bands covering the shoulders. Through the round hole between the shoulder bands the head emerges, while the broad part is folded around under the arms on each side, and laced firmly to the front flap by stout cords. This done, there stands erect behind the wearer's head a fan-shaped shield kept stiff by its well-bound borders and held erect and fixed by cords passing down to the shoulder on each side.—Ernest Ingersoll.

PROF. MARK W. HARRINGTON.

General Greeley's Successor as Chief of the Weather Bureau.

With the transfer of the Weather Bureau from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, Gen. Greeley relinquished his post of Chief to Mark W. Harrington, who, since 1879, has been Professor of Astronomy in the State University at Ann Arbor, Mich., and is also editor of the American Meteorological Journal. He is 43 years old, and an authority on meteorological and climatic problems. He has had considerable correspondence with the department relative to climatic matters in relation to agriculture, having prepared a bulletin on the subject, which is about to be published through the forestry division of the department. He graduated in 1868 at the University of Michigan. In 1871 he was acting as astronomical aid of the United States Coast Survey on the coast of Alaska. After this he returned to the University of Michigan, acting as instructor in the biological department. Harrington went to Germany to pursue his studies, remaining in Europe about two years. It was while he was in Europe that he was offered the position of professor of astronomy and mathematics in the School of the Chinese Foreign



Office at Peking, and as director of the observatory there he introduced into China the first large telescope which had been seen in that country. In 1878 he accepted the professorship of biological science in the Louisiana State University. He returned to Ann Arbor in 1879, taking the position which he has held up to the present date. He has published several papers and pamphlets on scientific subjects, and compiled an almanac for the Chinese Government.

A Prolific Turtle. A very large turtle laid 175 eggs just at the foot of the Hotel Conquistador front steps on Ormond Beach, Fla. A crowd of thirty or forty people were standing near at the time.

A Noted Painter. Holman Hunt's "Light of the World," bought for \$24,000, has been presented by the purchaser to Kettle College.

"HEAVEN lies about us in our infancy," says the poet. The inference is that as soon as we get big enough to talk, we can be relied on to lie about ourselves. If we do not, our enemies will lie about us.

WOMEN are not cruel to dumb animals. No woman will willfully step on a mouse.

PRIMA FACIE evidence demonstrates that women are more expert colorists than men.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ANOTHER OHIO WRECK.

PARIS THE SCENE OF A FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

An electric flash caused the Ohio Atlantic & Pacific Express Co. train to crash at Paris, Ohio, Tuesday night. The train was carrying a large number of passengers and freight.

SEVEN KILLED AND SCORES INJURED.

A freight train crashed into an excursion train at Paris, Ohio, Tuesday night. The collision resulted in the deaths of seven people and scores of injuries.

A FREIGHT CRASHES INTO AN EXCURSION TRAIN AT MIDLETON, OHIO.

While the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton excursion train of fourteen cars was returning with the National Cash Register employees from a picnic at Woodside Park, a freight train crashed into it at Middleton station, Ohio, killing seven people and injuring fifty more.

FIFTY PERSONS KILLED.

An excursion train wrecked just outside of Paris, France, Tuesday night. The collision resulted in the deaths of fifty people.

ON THE DIAMOND.

How the Clubs Engaged in the National Game Stand.

Following is a showing of the standing of each of the teams of the different associations:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.
Chicago	40	25	35
Cleveland	38	28	34
Pittsburgh	35	31	31
St. Louis	34	32	30
Philadelphia	33	33	29
Boston	32	34	28
Washington	31	35	27
New York	30	36	26
San Francisco	29	37	25
Los Angeles	28	38	24
San Diego	27	39	23
Portland	26	40	22
Seattle	25	41	21
Albany	24	42	20
Buffalo	23	43	19
Rochester	22	44	18
Syracuse	21	45	17
Albany	20	46	16
Schenectady	19	47	15
Watkinsburg	18	48	14
Utica	17	49	13
Oneida	16	50	12

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

W.	L.	P.
St. Louis	35	30
Chicago	34	31
Cleveland	33	32
Pittsburgh	32	33
Philadelphia	31	34
Boston	30	35
Washington	29	36
New York	28	37
San Francisco	27	38
Los Angeles	26	39
San Diego	25	40
Portland	24	41
Seattle	23	42
Albany	22	43
Buffalo	21	44
Rochester	20	45
Syracuse	19	46
Albany	18	47
Schenectady	17	48
Watkinsburg	16	49
Utica	15	50
Oneida	14	51

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

W.	L.	P.
St. Louis	35	30
Chicago	34	31
Cleveland	33	32
Pittsburgh	32	33
Philadelphia	31	34
Boston	30	35
Washington	29	36
New York	28	37
San Francisco	27	38
Los Angeles	26	39
San Diego	25	40
Portland	24	41
Seattle	23	42
Albany	22	43
Buffalo	21	44
Rochester	20	45
Syracuse	19	46
Albany	18	47
Schenectady	17	48
Watkinsburg	16	49
Utica	15	50
Oneida	14	51

OUR SHOPS PURCHASED.

The great East street shops, Springfield, Mass., which were destroyed by fire last night, have been purchased by the Springfield Trust Co. for \$1,000,000.

TRAGEDY AMONG CRIMINALS.

At Topeka, Kan., a tragedy was enacted at the State penitentiary. While returning from a dinner service, a convict was killed by another convict.

SERVANT GIRL AND HER MISTRESS BURNED.

At Ash Grove, Mich., Mary Pringle, servant at the home of Charles W. Vogel, was lighting a gasoline stove when the gasoline ran over and caught fire. Mrs. Vogel and the girl were horribly burned, and both died a few hours later.

GIVE THE GOVERNMENT TIME.

The appropriation at the disposal of the Surgeon General's office for artificial limbs and for commutation where the pensioner does not take the artificial limbs supplied by the government is already exhausted, and about 2,000 pensioners will have to wait for their commutation money until after Congress meets.

TWO TOUGH HOUSERS.

At Brownstown, Ind., Willis Newcomb, a tough character, became separated from a woman, but Browning, another tough character, Newcomb drew a large knife and plunged it into Browning just below the heart three times, inflicting fatal wounds.

HENRY M. STANLEY HURT.

Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, has met with a serious accident at Muirton, Switzerland, where he is staying. Stanley was hurt by a fall from a cliff.

DALLAS LOSES HEAVILY.

At Dallas, Texas, a fire broke out in J. B. Cowan & Co.'s big liquor house, spread to the Benbrook-Schell Company's place, the Brewster Storage Company's warehouse, and Wolfe & Co.'s cotton gin. The total loss will foot up \$250,000; insurance, \$200,000.

TENNESSEE CATTLEMAN COMPLAINS.

Cattlemen in Tennessee are indignant and complain bitterly that notwithstanding Secretary Bush's announcement that there is no quarantining against Tennessee cattle, still their cattle are rigidly excluded from the Northern markets except for immediate slaughter.

FRANCIS COMMITTEE SUTELITE.

At Indianapolis, Ind., the body of Rev. J. N. Wright was found floating in the canal. It was supposed that he drowned himself. He was 78 years old and was one of the oldest Methodist preachers in the State.

MAKING A GREAT HIT.

"The Sound," which will remain at McVicker's great Chicago theater for two weeks longer, has made a phenomenal success. The theater has been crowded nightly, and Louis James receives an enthusiastic reception at every performance. The Trafalgar Square scene, in which over four hundred people take part, is one of the greatest and most magnificent scenes ever produced on any stage.

MERITMAN'S MIGHT.

The Hall-Fitzsimmons fight at St. Paul failed to come off. Governor Merriam instructed that the State militia be held in readiness to assist the Sheriff in preserving the peace and enforcing the law. The Governor declared that he would prevent the fight if it took the whole State militia to do so.

FARMERS' WHEAT CORNER.

The headquarters of a national movement by the United States Farmers' Alliance to corner the entire wheat crop of the United States is located at St. Paul. For several days a large force of employees has been engaged in sending out circulars with a view not only of having the Alliance men of the United States, but all classes of farmers back their wheat crop until the Alliance men have been killed off and prices have been advanced to a high point. In other words, the Alliance Press Bureau and State Press Bureau are working together, endeavoring to take the farmers of the United States in a gigantic wheat trust, in which the producers shall be the stockholders, and by which the speculators and wheat buyers will be squeezed to the wall.

MRS. MAYBRICK DOOMED.

Her Suit to Recover Her Husband's Life Insurance Money Decided Against Her. Judgment was given at London on the action brought in the case of Mrs. Maybrick against an insurance company to recover the sum of \$10,000 insurance upon her husband's life. The court decided that Mrs. Maybrick had murdered her husband, and consequently she could not recover the amount for which he was insured, as his death was caused by the person for whose benefit the policy was taken. Mrs. Maybrick, it will be recalled, is the American woman who a few years ago was arrested on the charge of poisoning her husband, who was a well-known Liverpool cotton merchant.

DEPOSED WITH A GAMBLER.

A Wealthy Pennsylvania's Heiress Unites Her Fortune with a Gambler. Harry, the king of Pennsylvania gamblers, and Miss Lizzie Johnson, daughter of Lawrence Johnson, a prominent lawyer, are to be married. Harry, who is a gambler, and who died nearly a year ago, leaving \$100,000. Miss Lizzie is a beautiful brunette, a graduate of the Boston Conservatory and a favorite in society. Harry Johnson has been called the king of gamblers. He has won and lost thousands of dollars.

FREIGHT CARS IN A HEAP.

Fatal Collision on the Northern Central. A freight train was wrecked at Middletown, Ohio, Tuesday night. The collision resulted in the deaths of seven people and scores of injuries.

ING THE PEACE AND ENFORCING THE LAW.

The Governor declared that he would prevent the fight if it took the whole State militia to do so.

JUDGE THURMAN'S DEATH.

The Staunch Habits of the Venerable Statesman Producing Bad Effects. Word comes from Columbus, Ohio, that Judge Allen G. Thurman is failing fast. Failure to take exercise is causing him to lose his physical strength. Since he left public life he has practically shut himself in his library.

WENT OVER THE FALLS.

A Sensational Story Told of Two Englishmen at Niagara. Two Englishmen report having seen a horse falling a dizzy cliff containing a man and a woman roll off the bank at the "Point" midway between the old suspension bridge and the wharf at Niagara Falls.

TOWN CAVING IN.

The earth has caved in in many places in Edwarsville, Pa., falling into the mines. The caving in has caused houses to topple over and rendering the land in the vicinity useless for further building.

STROOK BY LIGHTNING.

Searle Hill, a prominent farmer and horseman of Warren, Wis., was driving with two sons, when he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The boys were fatally injured. Both horses were killed by the bolt.

GUATEMALA UNABLE TO PAY.

It is announced that Guatemala is unable to pay the \$200,000 due the San Salvador Government for cable messages paid by Salvador to the cable company at Libertad on her account.

AFTER AN ALLIANCE JUDGE.

G. W. McKay, the Kansas Alliance Judge who induced a divorce of the State Supreme Court, was summoned before that tribunal and was made to promise to abide by its decisions hereafter.

WRECKED ON HOPE ISLAND.

"Ross Bill" Tweed's old yacht Columbia, in which the famous ringmaster of New York politics escaped from New York to the Spanish main, was wrecked off Hope Island, Narragansett Bay.

CRUSHED IN A MINE SHAFT.

At Pineville, Ala., a shaft caved in, burying four miners under a mass of stones and dirt. When taken out Tom Roundtree was dead; his body having been crushed to a jelly.

"STONEWALL" STATUE UNVEILED.

At Lexington, Va., on the thirtieth anniversary of the first battle of Bull Run, the statue of Gen. Stonewall Jackson was unveiled by his granddaughter, Julia Jackson Jackson.

A FAMILY SILENCE.

The entire James family, consisting of four grown persons and an infant were burned to death, or first murdered and their bodies then burned, within two miles of Florida, Ill.

EASTERN FAILURE.

The Higginson Manufacturing Company, of Higginson, Mass., has made an assignment. The Bayley Hat Factory, of Newburyport, Mass., has also failed; liabilities, \$175,000.

WILL TEST THE LAW.

An enter of the New York News has been indicted for publishing an account of the recent execution of a convict. The New York law forbids such publication.

DEFAULTER POPE ARRESTED.

William H. Pope, the defaulting State Treasurer of Tennessee, has been arrested in the City of Mexico. He will be held for a requisition by the Tennessee authorities.

SENATOR ROSS DEAD.

Senator W. H. Ross, of the Cherokee Nation, died at Fort Gibson, of heart disease. He was a half-breed, 68 years of age, and was educated at Princeton.

NEW YORK'S LEPER.

That Chin Poo Sze, the Chinese leprosy man in the basement of 403 Fifth street, New York, is afflicted with leprosy, there is no further doubt.

THEIR WAY IN MISSOURI.

John Cook was arrested at Tiffin City, Mo., while disturbing a religious meeting. Another disturber had his hand shot off.

A BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE.

A report has been received from Fonthill Point, Anticosti, to the effect that the British steamer Circe is ashore a few miles from that place.

THE WORLD'S HARVEST.

In a summary of the world's harvest prospects, the London Times ventures the opinion that the prices for grain will continue high.

WANT PAPER FOR PRESIDENT.

Senator Patterson is advocating Senator Pettibone for the presidential nomination by the People's party.

THE ONLY ONE NEW OUT.

The only country now outside the Universal Postal Congress are Cape Colony and the South African Republics.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The Citizens' Bank of Jefferson, Texas, has made an assignment, with T. D. Rogers as assignee.

DIDN'T REACH PORT.

The French steamer Antioch, bound for reaching the port section of the tariff bill.

DAMAGE TO THE CROPS.

A hail storm did great damage to crops in McDermott County, S. D.

MR. SPARGOON IMPROVING.

Mr. Spargoon is said to be progressing slowly but satisfactorily toward recovery.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.	W.	L.	P.
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	\$3.50	\$3.60	\$3.70
HOGS—Heavy.	3.00	3.10	3.20
SHEEP—Heavy.	2.50	2.60	2.70
CORN—No. 2 Red.	67 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
RYE—No. 2.	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.	38 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	18	19	20
EGGS—Fresh.	15	16	17
POTATOES—New, per bu.	45	46	47

ST. LOUIS.

and the whirlpool at Niagara Falls.

TOWN CAVING IN.

Edwardsville, Pa., **Falling Into the Mines**
Beneath the Town.

The earth has caved in in many places in Edwardsville, Pa., causing houses to topple

DETROIT.

Struck by Lightning.

Searle Hill, a prominent farmer and horseman of Warren, Wis., was driving with two sons, when he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The boys were fatally injured. Both horses were killed.

NEW YORK.

It is announced that Guatemala is unable to pay the \$30,000 due the San Salvador Government for cable messages paid by Salvador to the cable company at Libertad on her account.

After an Alliance Judge.

WHEN ROSES BLOOM.

O when the roses bloom and waft
Delicious odors through the air,
I'll gather them—the white, the red—
And bring them to my lady fair.

Sweet roses, all your fragrance lend
When sitting at her feet I bend!

White speaks her purity and red
Denotes the glowing tide
Of love that thrills my veins
When'er I seek my lady's side.

O lend to love your beauty bright,
Sweet roses red and roses white!

White is for constancy; and red,
The crown of love's delicious flower;
I'll take the red and white and the white
To deck my beautiful lady's bower.

O sweet, of snow and roses I dream,
Because to me my heart's desire
Is the glow of love's desire
—[Edith M. Norris, in Detroit Free Press.

"A FIDDLE."

Uncle Si's puritanical notions took instant alarm at the very mention of that wicked instrument, that do-him-vertible backbone of Satan, strung with every sin in the calendar, attuned to all the bad impulses of youthful natures.

Aunt Priscilla seemed about to say something, as her gaze wandered from the disappointed face of their only nephew to the stern, not to say hard one, of her husband, but on reflection, desisted, the gleam in her eye, however, bespeaking a merry thought, possibly a thought of by-gone days.

"But, Uncle Si," said the delicate Abner, "the blind boy does fairly make the thing talk and talk good, too. Why I almost cried when he played 'Auld Lang Syne'."

Aunt Laug Syne repeated his uncle's story, that do-him-vertible backbone of Satan, strung with every sin in the calendar, attuned to all the bad impulses of youthful natures.

Abner suppressed a smile, as he met the sharp gaze of his uncle.

"No, sir, I'm not," he answered; "and he plays ever so many tunes, too, the 'Doxology' and—"

The Doxology on a fiddle! That was too much for the unbelieving old man.

"That's wickeder than all the rest," he interrupted. "I might have given in and bought the fiddle for ye, but—"

Abner, which makes some old people to interpret of modern advancement, in the sciences, and—every thing.

"It's not exactly ignorance that causes your Uncle Si's dislike of the fiddle," returned his Aunt Priscilla, with a demure smile. "He never liked one since—"

she caught me making a contra dance once with—"

"Oh," interrupted Abner, "did you ever dance, Aunt?"

"Yes, and your uncle was very jealous of my partner," said a fat pink flush over Aunt Priscilla's wrinkles.

"Oh," cried Abner again. "How funny!" picturing, as he spoke, the bent form of his aunt, cowering up and down the long line of dancers, and Uncle Si leaning upon his stout stick, glowing from under his shaggy gray brows upon his rival.

"That 'how funny' touched the old lady somewhat, until, divining how the youth's thoughts were tending, she arose, unlocked a drawer in the old-fashioned side-board, and, among the many dusty treasures therein, selected two, which she laid before the smiling Abner.

"Your Uncle Si was a well-favored lad," said the primly, "as you were—"

upon a right bonny lass, too, with which words, and a faint sigh, Aunt Priscilla turned and left the room.

The next day found her and Abner in close consultation. She loved the music, and deeply sympathized with his taste for music.

"We must use strategy," said she. "Arguments are of no avail against the deep-seated prejudice of your uncle."

That evening the Farmer's Journal had been thoroughly scanned, and the old man sat half dozing in his chintz-covered arm chair, the old lady opposite, placidly knitting, and near by Abner seemingly intent upon squaring the circle.

Early in the morning, now, stillness broke a note or two of plaintive music. Abner and his aunt exchanged glances.

Like an avian ramp swept by unseen fingers of the air, came, at intervals, those low sweet strains to their listening ears.

"That's powerful sweet," murmured Uncle Si, half angrily, "powerful sweet, I'm a fiddle!"

Cleaver and clearer came the sounds, till presently, with almost a human voice, the instrument sobbed out the notes of "Auld Lang Syne."

broken, took up the words, and his faded eyes lingered on the wrinkled face before him with much the same expression they bore, when years ago they had agreed to go down the hill of life together. They were nearing the foot now, but listening to those strains they turned back, and for one fleeting moment stood at the summit again, smiling with youth, and hope, and love.

No one broke the silence after the last sweet note had died away. A heavy sigh came from the old people, and that was all a gentle knock was heard at the door.

Abner opened it.

A boy stood there with a half-smiling, half-beseeching expression upon his pinched little face.

Sightless, poor, yet not altogether unhappy, for clasped in his arms was that loved instrument whose voice, at the touch of the bow, rejoiced when he rejoiced, sorrowed when he sorrowed, an insensate creature whose strings, to the blind boy, seemed as vocal chords lent by some divine singer, long since crumbled into dust.

Abner led him to the chair of his uncle.

"Why do you part with the fiddle?" abruptly queried the old man, turning the instrument gingerly about in his hand, "you'll miss it right smart, I reckon."

Tears welled into the sightless eyes.

"It's like selling a brother, sir, but mother and me are going West to find some of our relatives, and we need the money to take them."

"It's a heap to say for a crooked piece of wood," said the close old farmer, fumbling the notes which filled his well-worn leather satchel, "but with a reflective gaze at the face of the blind boy, where hope and pain strove for mastery,